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## ANNOUNCEMENT.

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To the store of the PACIFIC CYCLE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
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class of typewriters will be cheerfully furnished upon application at the  
PACIFIC CYCLE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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FOR TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

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PETTICOATS, CORSET COVERS, UNDERSHIRTS, etc., etc., etc.  
You must see these goods to appreciate them.

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IWAKAMI

HOTEL STREET

Read the Advertiser.

## CAN AH SING LAND?

Estee's Decision vs.  
Treasury Ruling.

LATTER SAYS HE CANNOT

Federal Judge Allowed the Chinese  
to Enter Hawaii Despite Attor-  
ney-General's Finding.A decision rendered on Wednesday by  
Federal Judge Estee in which one Ah  
Sing, a Chinese from San Francisco,  
was released from the custody of the  
Territorial authorities on habeas corpus  
proceedings, and allowed to land in  
Hawaii, has an important relation to a  
recent Treasury Department ruling. The  
decision by Judge Estee was that a Chi-  
nese from any other part of the United  
States could come into Hawaii untram-  
melled by legal proceedings.This is diametrically opposite to the  
ruling above referred to, rendered by F. A.  
Reeves, Acting Solicitor of the Depart-  
ment of Justice, Office of the Solicitor of  
the Treasury. The ruling was made in  
response to an inquiry by Joshua K. Brown,  
local Chinese Inspector. This was based  
upon an opinion of the Attorney-  
General's department that Chinese in the  
United States were not entitled to land  
in Hawaii. A copy of the opinion was  
forwarded to Mr. Brown, as follows:Department of Justice.  
Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.  
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1900.Sir: The Hon. T. V. Powderly, Commis-  
sioner General of Immigration, has re-  
ferred for instruction a letter, dated the  
2nd instant, from Joshua K. Brown, Chi-  
nese Inspector at Honolulu, H. I., relat-  
ing to the admission of Chinese coming  
from the United States to this Territory.  
The Inspector states his case in this way:  
"The positive provisions of Section 101 of  
the Act of April 30, 1900, 'That no Chi-  
nese laborer shall be allowed to enter any State  
or Territory of the United States from the  
Hawaiian Islands,' suggests an inquiry  
of the Department for instructions relat-  
ing to the admission of Chinese coming  
from the United States to the Territory  
of Hawaii.""Section 101 of the Act providing a govern-  
ment for the Territory of Hawaii should,  
I think, be construed in connection  
with the Joint Resolution approved  
July 7, 1898, which reads as follows:  
'There shall be no further immigration  
of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands,  
except upon such conditions as are now  
or may hereafter be allowed by the  
United States; and no Chinese, by reason  
of anything herein contained, shall be  
allowed to enter the United States from  
the Hawaiian Islands.'"No express provision is made by the  
Act of April 30, 1900, for the immigration  
of Chinese to Hawaii from the United  
States.  
If it had been the intention of Congress  
to extend this privilege, doubtless regu-  
lations would have been authorized or pre-  
scribed so as to prevent its fraudulent  
abuse. While a Chinaman who is a citi-  
zen of the United States by reason of his  
birth would have a right to visit or  
emigrate to the Territory of Hawaii, in  
common with other citizens of this coun-  
try, an immigrant Chinaman residing here  
would not have that right, in the absence  
of express authority by Congress.I am therefore of the opinion that Chi-  
nese immigrants cannot be admitted in  
the Territory of Hawaii, although coming  
from the United States.  
See 22 Op. A. G. 353; and Op. of  
the Solicitor of the Treasury, of May 1,  
1899, as to the proper construction of the  
said resolution.The letter submitted is herewith re-  
turned.Very respectfully,  
(Signed) F. A. REEVES,  
Acting Solicitor.  
This distinctly states that even though  
having been a resident of Hawaii and  
having gone to another part of the United  
States, Hawaii is yet to be considered a  
foreign country as far as the immigra-  
tion laws are concerned. What will be  
the result of the opposing views of the  
Federal Judge is a matter of conjecture,  
but there is every reason to believe that  
Judge Estee is right. Under his ruling  
immigration from the United States on  
the part of Chinese residents there is law-  
ful.

SAID IT AFTER ALL.

Two men in a cafe yesterday were  
discussing the recent gift by a noted  
millionaire of a large sum of money to  
found a chair of psychology in Colum-  
bia College."What is psychology, anyway?" asked  
one."It's the study of the mind, of the  
soul," said the other."What's the good of that?" asked  
the skeptic."A great deal of use," answered his  
companion. "I have studied it to some  
extent, myself, and can detect a weak-  
minded one by a very simple test. For  
instance, if I can make you say 'fourteen'  
against your will you lack will-  
power. Will you let me try it on you?  
I believe I can make you say it.""Make me say 'fourteen' against my  
will? You can't do it. Fire away!"

And this is the way the test worked:

A.—How much are six and four?

B.—Ten.

A.—How much are eight and three?

B.—Eleven.

A.—How much are nine and seven?

B.—Sixteen.

A. (triumphantly).—Aha! There you  
said it! I knew you would.

B. (indignantly).—Said what?

A.—Sixteen.

B.—But "fourteen" was the word we  
chose for the test.A. (coolly).—Well, you've said it now,  
anyway.CUTS AND BRUISES QUICKLY  
HEALED.Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a  
cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury,  
will instantly allay the pain, and will  
heal the parts in less time than any  
other treatment. Unless the injury is  
very severe it will not leave a scar.  
Pain Balm also cures rheumatism,  
sprains, swellings and lameness. For  
sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,  
wholesale agents.

## EARLY DAYS OF SUGAR

The Beginnings of the  
Industry.

A PLANTER'S NOTEBOOK

How Forests Were Denuded to  
Make Fuel for the Infant  
Sugar Mills.One of the oldest sugar planters in  
the Islands has given us an opportu-  
nity to look back into one of his diaries  
with notations therein as far back as  
1855, from which interesting compari-  
sons of the growth of the sugar indus-  
try of that day with the present can  
be made. Some of his entries are of  
plantations then in their infancy, and  
which today stand in the foremost  
ranks of the sugar producers and divid-  
end payers of Hawaii.Plantations which were then growing  
a few acres of cane and using the forest  
woods for fuel to grind and boil the  
product, were spoken of with a proph-  
et's vision and a keen foresight into the  
ultimate results of the cane growing  
industry here.In the early days forest wood was one  
of the principal factors in reducing  
cane to the molasses and sugar form.  
This probably accounts for the early  
denudation of the mountain ranges.  
When it took 1,000 cords of wood for  
120 tons of cane, there is little doubt  
that in the early 50's and 60's, and even  
down through the 70's thousands upon  
thousands of cords of wood were sacri-  
ficed to make the sugar industry a  
thriving one. The notebook is filled  
with the jottings of the writer when he  
was on a tour of the islands of Hawaii,  
Maui and Oahu, inspecting the various  
plantations then in existence, gathering  
statistics of their production, amount  
of cane land under cultivation, and out-  
side land that might be used for cane  
growing, and the general prospects of  
each.Speaking of Lihue plantation, the fol-  
lowing note written as of the year 1857,  
is interesting:Commenced grinding October 13, 1857.  
December 4th had made about fifty-five  
tons, including Mr. Widemann's. "First  
six acres of ratoons (blown down)  
ground in four days, made 14,527 pounds  
of sugar, first boiling; 7,500 pounds of  
sugar second boiling, and about 60  
pounds of molasses.""The next six acres about the same  
quantity, though a little less the first  
boiling and more the second. It aver-  
aged 424 pounds per clarifier of juice,  
and 134 pounds per cart load of cane.""Estimated cost of coolers at plan-  
tation \$15 each. Cost of iron coolers in  
Boston, of same size, \$25. Mr. Pierce  
in his letter to J. F. B. M. estimates the  
crop at \$35,000.""In July, 1855, Mr. Webster did the  
leveling for 'water-lead' at Lihue. Janu-  
ary 8, 1858: A little more than half,  
possibly two-thirds, through with the  
watered cane; making eleven and  
twelve tons per week. January 26, 1858:  
Finished grinding the ratoons, and the  
crop is supposed to be half in. One hun-  
dred and twenty tons made to date.  
Sugar sold to January 1, average, ten  
cents. January 1 to February 12th,  
eight cents."Kaliwika plantation at Hilo, in which  
water power was used as a motive power  
in the mills, is spoken of as it was  
in 1862-63, when the first crop was tak-  
en off. One hundred and twenty tons  
were made, for which 1,000 cords of  
firewood were used. Eight hundred bar-  
rels of molasses was the result. Mr.  
Wyllie, the notebook says, took off  
eighty-five tons from the Titcomb plan-  
tation in 1863.August, 1863.—The Mahee plantation  
is said to have 700 acres in cane, and  
200 acres of ground plowed for planting.  
Mr. Castle says they will plant 200 acres  
at Kohala this season. Part of it is  
already planted."At Kaliwika they cut about sixty to  
seventy acres, and let twenty acres  
stand to ripen.""Onomea, Hilo, belongs to S. L. Aus-  
tin, J. W. Austin and E. H. Allen. Has  
water power machinery. Has cast-iron  
pans and mill (like Wyllie's), iron water  
wheel and coolers, and a complete kettle  
ordered from Glasgow. Will cut in  
season 1863-64, 300 acres. In February,  
1864, S. L. Austin estimated first crop,  
700 tons. Machinery cost in Glasgow,  
\$10,000.""Wahee, Maui, belongs to C. H. Lew-  
ers on lease at \$1,050 per annum. Water  
power abundant and water for irriga-  
tion. The machinery is to be driven by  
water power, and was ordered from  
Scotland. Wood is not abundant, but  
says he can purchase wood deliv-  
ered on the place, at \$2.50 per cord.""Waikapu plantation belongs to  
James Lonzara and N. Cornwall. The  
mill and two engines were made by T.  
Hughes. Plantation is cultivated with  
irrigation; no water power; have just  
finished the first crop (August, 1863).  
Lonzara says there is \$4,000 invested  
there.""Union plantation, Maui, cost \$27,500.  
In January, 1864, the crop is estimated  
from 500 to 700 tons.""Oahu plantation, Judd, Wilder and  
Judd. Planted nine acres in 1862, and  
130 acres in 1863.""February 17, 1864. S. Peck says they  
used 400 'piles' (674 cords) of wood in  
making 260 tons sugar at Haiku, and  
that Mahee does not use over two cords  
per day in making three to four tons  
of sugar.""February 26, 1864.—Mr. Waller says  
they have used three cords of wood for  
each ton of sugar made on Metcalf's  
plantation, and that the wood near at  
hand is nearly consumed, and that they  
will have to build a railway three and  
one-half to four miles to the wood land.  
He estimates that the area of the two  
Hakalau below the woods at about 1,500  
acres and thinks there are not more  
than 800 tons of cane land on the Hakalau  
belonging to Haalelele undisputed. The  
expense for clearing this land and  
making roads, especially a road from  
the beach, would be very heavy. Tim-  
ber makai nearest the beach is lauhala,  
ohia, kukui, etc., next, neneleau; then,  
various kinds of wood, and above all,  
the forest of koa.""The Waiehu plantation has been  
bought for \$20,000. The purchase is 160  
acres cane land, and lease for twenty-  
five years, at \$250 rent for the balance  
of Waiehu, which belongs to Kaulaia."Forty acres to come off next winter,  
and sixty acres of plowed land."March 2, 1864.—Waller says Hono-  
lulu, 'one mile from Metcalf's' is  
good land. About 1,000 acres good cane  
land; plenty of water and wood,  
though the land does not extend into  
the heavy forest. Three foreigners and  
about a dozen natives have purchased  
pieces from the Government. Highest  
up, William Rose; next, Peter Free-  
man; next, James Mills. The natives  
are nearer the beach. Think the fore-  
igners would like to sell. Rose would  
be the one to purchase from first.  
Thinks it superior to Nakalau. Naka-  
lau is four miles from Metcalf's. Takes  
in the forest; 1,000 acres of cane land.  
An ill called Waiehu belongs to Keka-  
hiko and Kakaio, and is not sur-  
whether it is within Haalelele's haka-  
lau, or the King's or between the two."

HARD SHOTS AT ROYALTY.

The Duke of Edinburgh told this story  
concerning himself while presiding a few  
months ago at an English club in Berlin:  
"I was staying once at a country house  
near a large manufacturing town in the  
north of England. During the evening  
I did what I am fond of doing—I went  
to a concert held in the principal hall of  
the town. I sat next to an old gentle-  
man—perhaps a country farmer—who was  
chatty and sociable. After a certain  
violin solo, I said to my neighbor: 'You  
appear to be very fond of the violin. It  
appeals to all classes. I must confess,  
they say that the Duke of Edinburgh is  
quite clever with the instrument. Is this  
true, do you think?' 'Don't you believe it,'  
sir," replied the old gentleman, knowing-ly "Why, they do tell me that the Queen  
and the Prince of Wales are trying to  
get him to be the Duke of Gotha. I  
they can't get on with his fiddling at all."  
The Queen thinks that the Germans must  
take to his violin, and that's why they  
Duke, laughing, "I have avoided entering  
into conversation with strangers about  
the violin."The King of Portugal is more than  
rather corpulent. During his short stay  
in England, about three years ago, he  
frequently took various little trips by  
train secretly, and accompanied by only  
one of his suite. Traveling down to the  
field once in a second-class compartment  
the Portuguese king entered into con-  
versation with a typical plain-spoken  
Englishman. "They seem to be making a deal of  
over the King of Portugal, sir," said  
now in London. Have you seen him  
might I ask?" "Yes," replied the Eng-  
lishman. "He ain't much of a king to  
at. Why, sir, his stomach ain't no more  
and his face ain't no more intelligent  
yours." His majesty said afterwards  
he could understand why the English  
were called "plain-spoken."The Kaiser recently told this yarn:  
few weeks ago, as I was walking through  
some of the smaller streets of Berlin,  
dropped into an outfitter's shop and  
the man who was there to show me  
ties. I soon picked out one with a  
tern that always pleases me, and, in-  
stead of one of his subjects frequently recom-  
mend it. "I believe the Emperor is very  
fond of this pattern," I said to the shop-  
man. "Now, what do you think about it?"  
"What do I think about it, sir?"  
Well, I think he's about the only  
in all Germany who would wear it."  
Salt Lake Herald.

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P. O. Box 441THE CLEVELAND BICYCLE AGENCY is with us now, and will be at  
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FOR ONE WEEK WE WILL GIVE BARGAINS.

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VALENCIENNES LACES, from 15c a dozen up.  
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IMITATION MALTESE LACE, 5c a yard.  
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CURTAINS, 2 1/2 yards long, 65c a pair.A FULL LINE OF  
BLACK CHANTILLY LACE, FANCY COTTON LACE, POINT DE VENISE  
etc.  
PURE LINEN TABLE DAMASK, 60 inches, 50c a yard.  
BABY RIBBON, in 10-yard bolts, for 15c.

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ALBERT BLOOM, Proprietor.WITH A.....  
Complete Plant  
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we turn out work  
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See us about it be-  
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Whisky, McBrayer, per gallon .....  
Whisky, six years old, private stock, Elk River, per gallon .....  
We ship 10 gallon kegs, 1/2 barrels, 23 gallons, or barrel, 46 gallons.  
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Kingston Whisky, per case, 12 full quarts .....  
Carte Blanc Champagne, per case, 24 pints .....  
No charge for cooperage or drayage.  
Uniform cash prices to all. Make remittance payable to F. Ephraim & Co.,  
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